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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/583,084	05/25/2007	Keisuke Matsui	47236-0007-00-US	1575	
	7590 12/28/200 DDLE & REATH (DC)		EXAMINER		
1500 K STREE		O HARA, EILEEN B			
SUITE 1100 WASHINGTON, DC 20005-1209			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1638		
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			12/28/2009	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Occurrence	10/583,084	MATSUI ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	EILEEN B. O HARA	1638				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence ad	dress			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowan						
closed in accordance with the practice under E.	x <i>parte Quayl</i> e, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-22</u> is/are pending in the application.						
, <u> </u>	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-22</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
Application Papers						
9)⊠ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>15 June 2006</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)	-(d) or (f).				
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:						
 Certified copies of the priority documents 	 Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage 					
Certified copies of the priority documents						
	application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	of the certified copies not receive	d.				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Summary	(PTO 412)				
Notice of References Cited (P10-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PT0-948)	ite					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/15/06, 4/18/07, 5/25/07. 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application 6) Other:					
Faper No(s)/Mail Date $0/15/00$, $4/18/07$, $5/25/07$.	o) 🔲 Other:					

DETAILED ACTION

Status of Claims

Claims 1-22 are pending in the instant application and under examination.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on June 15, 2006, April 18, 2007 and May 25, 2007 are in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statements are being considered by the examiner.

The listing of references in the specification is not a proper information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.98(b) requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office, and MPEP § 609.04(a) states, "the list may not be incorporated into the specification but must be submitted in a separate paper." Therefore, unless the references have been cited by the examiner on form PTO-892, they have not been considered.

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: on page 5, third line from the bottom, "legating" should be spelled "ligating".

The disclosure is objected to because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code (see page 40, for example). Applicant is required to delete the embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. See MPEP § 608.01.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

Claim 14 is objected to because of the following informalities: claim 14 recites "The arachidonic acid-containing plant as set forth in claim 1, wherein the arachidonic acid producing step includes an expression suppressing step of suppressing expression of a A15 desaturase in *a host*."

The last part of the claim should recite "in *the plant*", since as written the suppression can be in another host, and not the plant of claim 1.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 15 is indefinite because it recites "wherein, in the expression suppressing step", and is dependent from claim1, but there is no expression suppressing step in claim 1. The examiner believes that Applicants intend claim 15 to depend from claim 14.

Claim 16 is indefinite because it recites "or offspring of a plant individual having the *same trait* as the grown plant individual", and is dependent from claim1, but it is not clear which "same trait" is meant. It is suggested that "offspring of a plant individual having the same trait"

is replaced by "offspring of a plant individual that contains arachidonic acid" or a similar amendment to clarify that the same trait is producing arachidonic acid.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-3 and 5-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Mukerji et al, WO 99/64616, December 16, 1999, cited in IDS filed June 15. 2006.

Claims 1-3 and 5-22 are drawn to an arachidonic-containing plant produced by a process that comprises an arachidonic acid producing step in which fatty acid synthetase genes associated with the biosynthesis of arachidonic acid are introduced into a plant to produce arachidonic acid, wherein the arachidonic acid producing step includes a transforming step in which a recombinant expression vector contains genes encoding the fatty acid synthetases associated with the biosynthesis of arachidonic acid are introduced into a plant cell, wherein the arachidonic acid producing step further includes a recombinant expression vector constructing step of constructing a recombinant expression vector, wherein the fatty acid synthetases associated with the biosynthesis of arachidonic acid are $\Delta 6$ desaturase, fatty-acid-chain elongase, and $\Delta 5$ desaturase, wherein the A6 desaturase is one of:

- (a) a protein consisting of an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1; and
- (b) a protein, consisting of an amino acid sequence that has been modified by substitution,

deletion, insertion, and/or addition of one or more amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 1, for catalyzing a reaction of introducing an unsaturated bond at position $\Delta 6$ of an aliphatic monocarboxylic acid, wherein the gene encoding the A6 desaturase is one of:

- (c) a gene having a base sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2 as an open reading frame; and (d) a gene that hybridizes under stringent conditions with a gene of a base sequence complementary to a base sequence of a gene identified by SEQ ID NO: 2, and that encodes a protein which catalyzes a reaction of introducing an unsaturated bond at position $\Delta 6$ of an aliphatic monocarboxylic acid, Wherein the fatty-acid-chain elongase is one of:
- (e) a protein consisting of an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3; and consisting of an amino acid sequence that has been modified by substitution, deletion, insertion, and/or addition of one or more amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 3, for catalyzing a reaction of elongating a carbon chain of an aliphatic monocarboxylic acid.
- (Original) The arachidonic acid-containing plant as set forth in claim 5, wherein the gene encoding the fatty-acid-chain elongase is one of:
- (g) a gene having a base sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4 as an open reading frame; and (h) a gene that hybridizes under stringent conditions with a gene of a base sequence complementary to a base sequence of a gene identified by SEQ ID NO: 4, and that encodes a protein which catalyzes a reaction of elongating a carbon chain an aliphatic monocarboxylic acid, wherein the $\Delta 5$ desaturase is one of:
- (i) a protein consisting of an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 5; and
- (j) a protein, consisting of an amino acid sequence that has been modified by substitution, deletion, insertion, and/or addition of one or more amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 5, for catalyzing a

reaction of introducing an unsaturated bond at position $\Delta 5$ of an aliphatic monocarboxylic acid, wherein the gene encoding the $\Delta 5$ desaturase is one of:

- (k) a gene having a base sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6 as an open reading frame; and
- (1) a gene that hybridizes under stringent conditions with a gene of a base sequence complementary to a base sequence of a gene identified by SEQ ID NO: 6, and that encodes a protein which catalyzes a reaction of introducing an unsaturated bond at position A5 of an aliphatic monocarboxylic acid, wherein the fatty acid synthetases associated with the biosynthesis of arachidonic acid, or the genes encoding the fatty acid synthetases are derived from Mortierella alpine, wherein the arachidonic acid producing step includes an expression suppressing step of suppressing expression of a A15 desaturase in a host by and RNAi method, wherein the plant comprises a plant cell, a plant tissue, a plant callus, a plant seed, a grown plant individual, or offspring of a plant individual having the same trait as the grown plant individual, wherein the plant comprises a soybean, arachidonic acid obtained from the arachidonic acid-containing plant, composition which comprises the arachidonic acid of claim 18, a food which comprises the arachidonic acid composition, arachidonic acid-containing plant preparation kit for preparing the arachidonic acid-containing plant comprising a recombinant expression vector including a promoter and genes encoding fatty acid synthetases associated with the biosynthesis of arachidonic acid, and further comprising a set of reagents for introducing the recombinant expression vector into a plant cell.

Mukerji et al teach making arachidonic-containing plants by transforming plants with genes from *Mortierella alpine*, wherein the genes are present in recombinant expression vectors

comprising promoters and other regulatory elements, the genes are $\Delta 5$ desaturase, fatty-acid-chain elongase and $\Delta 6$ desaturase, using DNA expression constructs (abstract, page 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12). These genes are operably linked to DNA encoding the genes (page 14), and promoter that may be a seed-specific promoter (pages 8 and 26).

Mukerji et al teach that the PUFAs produced and compositions comprising the arachidonic acids may be extracted (page 17-18), and that arachidonic acid and other PUFAs are important food sources (page 3). Also taught is that additional nucleic acid sequences may be transformed into the plants to improve arachidonic acid production, such as sequences that inhibit $\Delta 15$ desaturase expression, such as antisense constructs (page 8). Plant parts are also taught and offspring of the transformed plants that produce arachidonic acid (page 5).

Therefore Mukerji et al anticipates the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mukerji et al, WO 99/64616, December 16, 1999, and further in view of Lerchl et al., U.S. Patent No. 7179647, filing date January 13, 2003.

Claim 4 is drawn to an arachidonic-containing plant produced by a process that comprises an arachidonic acid producing step in which fatty acid synthetase genes associated with the biosynthesis of arachidonic acid are introduced into a plant to produce arachidonic acid, wherein the arachidonic acid producing step includes a transforming step in which a recombinant expression vector contains genes encoding the fatty acid synthetases associated with the biosynthesis of arachidonic acid are introduced into a plant cell, wherein the recombinant expression vector constructing step includes a step in which the genes encoding the fatty acid synthetases associated with the biosynthesis of arachidonic acid are ligated downstream of a soybean seed-specific promoter.

The teachings of Mukerji et al are discussed above. Mukerji et al teaches that the promoter may be a seed-specific promoter (pages 8 and 26), but do not teach that the promoter may be a soybean promoter.

Lerchl et al. teach at paragraph (25):

"Mosses and algae are the only known plant systems which produce considerable amounts of polyunsaturated fatty acids such as arachidonic acid (ARA) and/or eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and/or docosahexaenoic acid (DHA). Fungal systems too, such as Oomycetes (Eukaryota/Stramenopiles/Oomycetes/Phythiales/Pythiaceaea) produce the abovementioned fatty acids. This is why nucleic acid molecules which originate from a Oomycete such as Phytophtohora infestans are particularly suitable for modifying the lipid and PUFA production system in a host, in particular in microorganisms such as the abovementioned microorganisms, and in plants such as oil crops, for example oilseed rape, canola, linseed, soybeans, sunflowers, borage. Furthermore, nucleic acids from a Oomycete such as Phytophtohora infestans can be used for identifying such DNA sequences and enzymes in other species which are suitable for modifying the biosynthesis of PUFA precursor molecules in the organisms in question."

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, to make a transgenic soybean comprising fatty acid synthetase genes from *Mortierella alpine* that could produce arachidonic acid in soybeans using a soybean seed-specific promoter, since Mukerji et al teach that such genes can be transformed into plants and under the control of seed-specific promoters to produce large quantities in seeds, and to transform soybeans, as taught by Lerchl et al, who teach that soybeans are a preferable crop to do so in.

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Finally, the Supreme Court has determined, in KSR International Co. v. Teleflex, Inc., 550 U.S., 82, USPO2d 1385 (2007), that "......[t]he combination of familiar elements according to known methods is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results" (KSR, 550 U.S. at , 82 USPQ2d at 1395). The court further found that "..... the conclusion that when a patent simply arranges old elements with each performing the same function it had been known to perform and yields no more than one would expect from such an arrangement, the combination is obvious" (KSR, 550 U.S. at , 82 USPQ2d at 1395-1396). Further, the Supreme Court has determined that "a person of ordinary skill attempting to solve a problem will" not "be led only to those elements of prior art designed to solve the same problem......" (KSR, 550 U.S. at , 82 USPQ2d at 1397). In addition, the court found that "When a work is available in one field of endeavor, design incentives and other market forces can prompt variations of it, either in the same field or a different one. If a person of ordinary skill can implement a predictable variant, 35 USC 103 likely bars its patentability" (KSR, 550 U.S. at , 82 USPQ2d at 1396). Further the court found that the Federal Circuit has erred in applying the teaching-suggestion-motivation test in an overly rigid and formalistic way, in particular by concluding "that a patent claim cannot be proved obvious merely by showing that the combination of elements was 'obvious to try'" (KSR, 550 U.S. at , 82 USPQ2d at 1397) and has further determined that "......[t]he combination of familiar elements according to known methods is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results" (KSR, 550 U.S. at , 82 USPQ2d at 1395). Thus, when considering obviousness of a combination of known elements, the operative question is "whether the improvement is more than the predictable use of Application/Control Number: 10/583,084 Page 11

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prior art elements according to their established functions" ((KSR, 550 U.S. at_, 82 USPQ2d at 1396).

Given the above, applying the same logic to the instant process claims, it would have been *prima facie* obvious to modify the method of Mukerji et al to produce the instantly claimed method because Mukerji et al specifically recognized the problem or need in the art to solve the problem of making transgenic plants that would produce arachidonic acid. Further, given the known problem to be solved, given the known conventional and successful techniques for solving the problem, transformation of soybeans would have been obvious. The success of the solution would be a product of ordinary skill and common sense but not the product of innovation.

Pertinent Art

The art pertinent to the instant application follows:

 $\Delta 6$ desaturase from *Mortierella alpina* in U.S. Patent No. 5968809 is 99% identical to SEQ ID NO: 1 of the instant application.

```
RESULT 2
US-08-834-655-2
; Sequence 2, Application US/08834655
; Patent No. 5968809
  GENERAL INFORMATION:
    APPLICANT: KNUTZON, DEBORAH
    APPLICANT: MURKERJI, PRADIP
    APPLICANT: HUANG, YUNG-SHENG
APPLICANT: THURMOND, JENNIFER
    APPLICANT: CHAUDHARY, SUNITA
    TITLE OF INVENTION: METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR SYNTHESIS
     TITLE OF INVENTION: OF LONG CHAIN POLY-UNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS IN PLANTS
    NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 18
    CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
      ADDRESSEE: RAE-VENTER LAW GROUP, P.C.
      STREET: 260 SHERIDAN AVENUE, P.O. BOX 60039
      CITY: PALO ALTO
      STATE: CA
      COUNTRY: USA
      ZIP: 94306
    COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
```

Application/Control Number: 10/583,084 Art Unit: 1638

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MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
     COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
     OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
     SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30
   CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
     APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/834,655
     FILING DATE: 11-APR-1997
     CLASSIFICATION: 435
   ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
     NAME: RAE-VENTER, BARBARA
     REGISTRATION NUMBER: 32,750
     REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: CGNE.124.00US
   TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
     TELEPHONE: (650) 328-4400
     TELEFAX: (650) 328-4477
     TELEX: N/A
  INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:
   SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
     LENGTH: 457 amino acids
     TYPE: amino acid
     STRANDEDNESS: not relevant
     TOPOLOGY: linear
   MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
US-08-834-655-2
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 Best Local Similarity 98.7%;
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                         3; Mismatches
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Db
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Fatty acid elongase from from Mortierella alpina in U.S. Patent 6,677,145 is 96.8%

identical to SEQ ID NO: 3 of the instant application.

```
US-09-903-456-31
; Sequence 31, Application US/09903456
; Patent No. 6677145
; GENERAL INFORMATION:
  APPLICANT: Abbott Laboratories
 APPLICANT: Mukerji, Pradip
 APPLICANT: Leonard, Amanda Eun-Yeong
APPLICANT: Huang, Yung-Sheng
APPLICANT: Pereira, Suzette L.
 TITLE OF INVENTION: ELONGASE GENES AND USES THEREOF
  FILE REFERENCE: 6407.US.P3
  CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/903,456
  CURRENT FILING DATE: 2001-07-11
  PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 09/624,670
  PRIOR FILING DATE: 2000-07-24
  PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 09/379,095
 PRIOR FILING DATE: 1999-08-23
  PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 09/145,828
  PRIOR FILING DATE: 1998-09-02
 NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 116
  SOFTWARE: FastSEQ for Windows Version 4.0
; SEQ ID NO 31
  LENGTH: 318
  TYPE: PRT
   ORGANISM: Mortierella alpina
US-09-903-456-31
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 Best Local Similarity 95.9%;
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        301 LAKQAKIDAAKEKARKLQ 318
0.V
            301 LAKQAKADAAKEKARKLQ 318
```

Δ5 desaturase from *Mortierella alpina* in U.S. Patent No. 6,913,916 is 97.1% identical to

SEQ ID NO: 5 of the instant application.

```
US-09-624-670-29
; Sequence 29, Application US/09624670
; Patent No. 6913916
; GENERAL INFORMATION:
  APPLICANT: Abbott Laboratories
 APPLICANT: Mukerji, Pradip
 APPLICANT: Das, Tapas
 APPLICANT: Huang, Yung-Sheng
APPLICANT: Parker-Barnes, Jennifer M.
 APPLICANT: Leonard, Amanda Eun-Yeong
 APPLICANT: Thurmond, Jennifer M.
  TITLE OF INVENTION: ELONGASE GENES AND USES THEREOF
 FILE REFERENCE: 6407.US.P2
 CURRENT APPLICATION NUMBER: US/09/624,670
  CURRENT FILING DATE: 2000-07-24
  PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 09/379,095
 PRIOR FILING DATE: 1999-08-23
  PRIOR APPLICATION NUMBER: US 09/145,828
  PRIOR FILING DATE: 1998-09-02
 NUMBER OF SEQ ID NOS: 87
  SOFTWARE: FastSEQ for Windows Version 4.0
; SEQ ID NO 29
  LENGTH: 446
  TYPE: PRT
  ORGANISM: Mortierella alpina
US-09-624-670-29
 Query Match
                     97.1%; Score 2344; DB 2; Length 446;
 Best Local Similarity 96.6%;
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                         6; Mismatches
                                        9; Indels
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Q.V
           61 EMYHAFGAADAIMKKYYVGTLVSNELPIFPEPTVFHKTIKTRVEGYFTDRNIDPKNRPEI 120
           WGRYALIFGSLIASYYAQLFVPFVVERTWLQVVFAIIMGFACAQVGLNPLHDASHFSVTH 180
QУ
           Db
        121 WGRYALIFGSLIASYYAQLFVPFVVERTWLQVVFAIIMGFACAQVGLNPLHDASHFSVTH 180
Qу
        181 NPTVWKILGATHDFFNGASYLVWMYQHMLGHHPYTNIAGADPDVSTSEPDVRRIKPNQKW 240
           181 NPTVWKILGATHDFFNGASYLVWMYQHMLGHHPYTNIAGADPDVSTSEPDVRRIKPNQKW 240
Db
        241 FVNHINQHMFVPFLYGLLAFKVRIQDINILYFVKTNDAIRVNPISTWHTVMFWGGKAFFV 300
QУ
           Db
        241 FVNHINQHMFVPFLYGLLAFKVRIQDINILYFVKTNDAIRVNPISTWHTVMFWGGKAFFV 300
        301 WYRLIVPMQYLPLSKVLLLFTVADMVSSYWLALTFQANHVVEEVQWPLPDENGIIQKDWA 360
0.V
           301 WYRLIVPLQYLPLGKVLLLFTVADMVSSYWLALTFQANHVVEEVQWPLPDENGIIQKDWA 360
Qy
        361 AMQVETTQDYAHDSHLWTSITGSLNYQAVHHLFPNVSQHHYPDILAIIKDTCSEYKVPYL 420
           Db
        361 AMQVETTQDYAHDSHLWTSITGSLNYQAVHHLFPNVSQHHYPDILAIIKNTCSEYKVPYL 420
        421 VKDTFWOAFASHLEHLRVLGLRPKEE 446
QV
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Db 421 VKDTFWQAFASHLEHLRVLGLRPKEE 446

Allowable Subject Matter

Nucleic acid sequences encoding the proteins comprising the amino acid sequences of SEQ ID NOS: 1, 3 and 5, are free of the prior art.

Conclusion

No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eileen B. O'Hara whose telephone number is (571) 272-0878. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:30 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Anne Marie Grunberg can be reached on (571) 272-0975.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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